KHUKHRIANSKIY, P.

Pressovanie Drevesiny (Compression of Lumber) (Paper edition)

160 p. 1.00

SO: Four Continent Book List, April 1954

KHUKHRYANSKIY, Pavel Nikolayevich, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHUKLIN, A.V., redaktor; FEDOROV, B.M., redaktor; KARASIK, N.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[The strength of wood] Prochnost' drevesiny. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1955. 150 p. (MLRA 8:4)
(Wood testing)

KHUKHRYANSKIY, Pavel Nikolayevich, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; AFANAS'YEV, P.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; BEGAK, B.A., redaktor; VOLKOV, V.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Tools and machinery for woodworking] Instrumenty i stanki dlia obrabotki drevesiny. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekture, 1955. 179 p. (MLRA 9:4)
(Woodworking machinery)

KHUKHRYANSKIY, P.N., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk

Moisture effect on the properties of compressed wood. Der.prom.4 no.8:15-17 Ag '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Voroneshskiy lesokhozyaystvennyy institut
(Wood, Compressed)

KHUKHRYANSKIY, P.N., dekter tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Sliding friction bearing made of wood bent accross the grain.
Der.prom. 4 no.11:17-18 N '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1.Voronezhskiy lesokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Woodwork) (Bearings)

KHUKHRYANSKIY, Pavel Nikolayevich, professor; CHULITSKIY, N.N., redaktor; FEDOROV, B.M., redaktor izdatel'stva; SHITS, V.P., tekhredaktor

[Pressing and bending wood] Pressovanie i gnut'e drevesiny. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1956. 243 p. (MLRA 9:9)
(Wood--Testing)

KHUKHRYANSKIY, P.N.

3-1-3/32

AUTHOR: Khukhryanskiy, P.N., Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Wide Possibilities Have Been Opened (Otkrylis' shirokiye vozmozhnosti)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vysshey Shkoly, 1958, # 1, pp 15-18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article describes the use of pressed wood pulp in industry where it can replace non-ferrous metals.

The Voronezh Forestry Engineering Institute (VLTI) (Voronezhskiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut) was the first to raise this problem after WW II, and it was joined by the scientific workers of the Voronezh Construction Engineering and Agricultural Institutes (Inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut, sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut). The creative cooperation of the scientific and industrial workers has yielded good results. Chief Engineer A.N.Kuznetsov (Voronezh District Power Plant - Voronezhskaya rayonnaya elektrostantsiya) has developed a method of manufacturing bushings out of pressed wood pulp. These bushings have been replacing bronze bushings on worm conveyers delivering coal dust to steam boilers. The bronze bushings last 3-4 months and greatly wear off the shaft's bearing journal, while bushings made of pressed birch and

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aspen wood pulp, working under similar conditions (dust temperature 70-90°C), retain their qualities for about a year and protect the shaft from wearing off.

Recently, mineral oil was no longer used for lubricating conveyer bearings at the Voronezh District Power Plant because coal dust between a rubbing pair (pressed wood pulp and steel) proved to be an excellent lubricant. It resulted also in a longer service life of the bushings made of pressed wood pulp.

Another example: at the Voronezh Excavator Plant (Voronezhskiy ekskavatornyy zavod) the senior designer, K.N.Vasil'yev, and the model maker, A.F.Zaytsev, devised a motor gear made of pressed wood pulp for the open toothed wheels of a forging-pressing device. The motor gear was successfully used on a 350 kg pneumatic hammer with a motor capacity of 29 kw and on a 100 ton eccentric press with 10 kw motor and another equipment. According to information in foreign literature gears from pressed, laminated wood pulp (more expensive than the Soviet pulp) were applied on motors of no more than 7 kw capacity. The 3-year practice in using gears of pressed wood-pulp on a 350 kg pneumatic hammer have proved their service ability for 2,000 hours as against 1,500 hours for those of bronze, and 400 hours of textolite. The cost is 718, 934

RUBTSOV, V.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, otv. red.; NAUMENKO, I.M., prof., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, red.; KAPPER, O.G., prof., red.; KHUKHRYANSKIY, P.N., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; RASKATOV, P.B., dots., kand. biol. nauk, red.; POLOZHENTSEV, P.A., prof., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, red.; VOROTNIKOVA, R.V., red.; SERADZSKAYA, P.G., tekhn. red.

[Collection of student scientific papers] Sbornik studencheskikh nauchnykh rabot. Pod red. V.I.Rubtsova i dr. Voronezh, Voronezhskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 68 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Voronezh. Lesotekhnicheskiy institut. 2. Direktor Voronezhskogo lesotekhnicheskogo instituta (for Rubtsov).
(Forestry research)

KHUKHRYANSKIY, P.N.

Compressed wood can be used in machine manufacture.
Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.7:13-15 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Wood, Compressed)

KHUKHRYANSKIY, P.N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4419

Spravochnik po mashinostroitel'nym materialam, tom 4: Nemetallicheskiye materialy (Handbook on Machine-Building Materials, Vol 4: Nonmetallic Materials) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 723 p. Errata slip inserted. 26,000 copies printed.

Ed.: G.I. Pogodin-Alekseyev, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. of this vol.: A.N. Levin, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: V.I. Rybakova, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: T.F. Sokolova; Managing Ed. for Information Literature (Mashgiz): I.M. Monastyrskiy, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for machine-building and construction engineers, architects, and other persons interested in the properties of building materials.

COVERAGE: This is the fourth of a 4-volume Handbook on Machine-Building Materials. Volume 4 discusses nonmetallic materials suitable for use in machine building and in other constructional applications. Textile, wood, plastic, ceramic, rubber, and glass materials and laminates of these materials are reviewed and data on their physical and mechanical properties are listed. No personalities are mentioned. References follow individual chapters.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS:

[Section headings of subchapters in Ch. I, II, III and XII have been omitted]

Pressed Wood, a Material for Mechanical Engineering

3) The Voronezhskiy zavod kuznechno-pressovogo oborudovaniya (Voronezh Plant of Forging-Pressing Equipment) applies the pressed wood widely to bearings in the foundry - and lifting-transport equipment instead of bronze and antifriction cast iron, as well as in ball bearings. - 4) The Voronezhskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (Voronezh Machine Works) applied pressed wood instead of bronze to lunette jaws, which damp the vibrations, in consequence of which the number of revolutions could be increased from 180-200 up to 1,200 rpm, and the productivity increased by 5 times. Moreover, the pressed wood was applied to pressing equipment and liquid-oxide pumps at temperatures of -180°C. - 5) The Khartsyzskiy trubnyy zavod (Khartsyzsk Pipe Plant) replaced the bronze bushings of the lateral roll holders of the plate-bending rollers and the bearings of the tubelike shears by bushings of pressed wood which increased the life of the parts. - 6) The practice of other plants showed that motor pinions of pressed wood operate successfully in pneumatic hammers, presses, and other equipments. - The pressed wood is also a valuable material for sliders of presses and saw frames, for packing rings of hydraulic cylinders of pressures up to 600 at, for clutch dogs, etc. - Bushes of pressed wood in soil cultivating machinery and in the rolled ends for automobile spring suspension increase the life, diminish the standstill by 3-4 times, and abolish the wear of the pins. - The raw material for pressed

Pressed Wood, a Material for Mechanical Engineering

parts is the wood of birch, asp, alder, maple and others in the shape of little blocks or thin plates; binding materials are not needed. The wood is heated in water vapor, pressed and after that dried at the temperature of 110-130°C. - The pressed wood can be used in the following industrial branches: ship building (river navy and fishery ships - propeller bushings, clamp rings, wheel bushings), coal mining (transport equipment of coal-mines - bearings of trucks, conveyers, pumps), construction engineering and lifting-transport equipment, the agricultural mechanical engineering (instead of ball bearings), textile-, leather-, food-, and wood industry (bearings and pinions), the forging-pressing equipment (motor pinions and slider guidings), the foundry (equipment of founding plants - bearings), ect.

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KHUKHRYANSKIY, P.N., doktor tekhn.nauk

Using compressed wood in friction units of machines and mechanisms. Mashinostroitel' no.12:14-16 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Wood, Compressed) (Machinery--Construction)

KHUKHRYANSKIY, P.N.

Effect of moisture on the pressing of shaped hollow wooden parts. Der. prom. 10 no.12:13-15 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Voronezhskiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Woodwork)

KHUKHRYANSKIY, Pavel Nikolayevich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; VLADIMIROV, V.M., inzh., vedushchiy red.; TOLMACHEV, V.B., inzh., red.; LADONINA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Using compressed wood in the manufacture of machine parts] Opyt primeneniia pressovannoi drevesiny dlia izgotovleniia detalei mashin. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-issl. in-t nauchn. i tekhn. informatsii, 1962. 94 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Wood, Compressed) (Machinery—Design and construction)

KHUKHRYANSKIY, P.N., doktor tekhn.nauk

Irreplaceable substitute. Mashinostroitel' no.11:35-37 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Wood, Compressed)

KHUKHRYANSKIY, P.N., doktor tekhn.nauk; GORBENKO, A.F., starshiy prepodavatel'; PLANIDA, V.Ye., inzh.

Experiments in the use of compressed wood in the manufacture of agricultural machinery. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.1:38-40 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Voronezhskiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut.

SIDORENKO, A.K.; KHUKHRYANSKIY, P.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; GORBOV, P.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Using compressed wood in friction units of machinery] Primenenie pressovannoi drevesiny v uzlakh treniia mashin. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 95 p. (MIRA 18:3)

KHUKHRYANSKIY, P.N.; ZHITKOV, P.N.; KOVYAZIN, F.Ya.; TSYPLAKOV, D.M.; OGARKOV, B.I.; OGARKOVA, T.V.; RAKIN, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHEYDIN, I.A.; PUMYANTSEVA, O.M.; MAL'TSEVSKAYA, R.P.; KUVAROVA, M.P.; PYUDIK, P.E.; MIROSHNICHENKO, S.N.; DORONIN, Yu.G.; ASOTSKIY, L.S.; MAREYEV, V.S.; SMOLENSKIY, K.I., inzh., retsenzent

[Compressed wood and wood plastics in the machinery industry; a manual] Pressovannaia drevesina i drevesnye plastiki v mashinostroenii; spravochnik. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 147 p. (MIRA 18:3)

KHUKHRYANSKIY, Yu.P.

Solubility of indium in germanium in the temperature range 350 - 550°C. Fiz. tver. tela 6 no.5:1557-1559 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Voronezhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

KIR'YANOVA, V.M.; KHUKHRYANSKIY, Yu.P.; SHCHEVELEV, M.I.

Dislocations in recrystallized layers of p-germanium. Fiz. tver. tela 6 no.8:2530-2533 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Voronezhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

ACCESSION NR: AP4043388 S/0181/64/006/008/2530/2533

AUTHORS: Kir'yanova, V. M.; Khukhryanskiy, Yu. P.; Shchevelev, M. I.

TITLE: Dislocations in recrystallized layers of p-type germanium

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 8, 1964, 2530-2533

TOPIC TAGS: recrystallization, dislocation formation, germanium, indium

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated, apparently for the first time, the dependence of the dislocation density in a recrystallized layer of p-type germanium doped with indium on the rate of cooling of samples during the formation of the crystallized layer. The dislocation density in the initial germanium ranged from 2.5 to 7.4 x x 10^9 cm^{-2}. The results show that the dislocation density in the recrystallized layer is approximately 1.5--2 times larger than in the original germanium, in the cooling-rate interval from 200 to

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043388

10°C/min, and does not depend on either the cooling rate or on the dislocation density in the initial germanium. A brief theoretical explanation of the phenomenon is presented in light of several proposed mechanisms for the formation of the crystallized layer. It is emphasized in the conclusion that the results are tentative and call for much further study. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Voronezh Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 16Dec63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4011728 S/0181/64/006/001/0003/0006

AUTHORS: Ugay, Ya. A.; Khukhryanskiy, Yu. P.

TITLE: Determining the solubility of gallium in solid germanium by saturation currents of a p n junction

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 1, 1964, 3-6

TOPIC TAGS: gallium solubility, solubility, germanium, saturation current, p n junction, etching, Perhydrol, indium

ABSTRACT: By measuring the saturation currents of alloyed junctions, the authors have determined the solubility of Ga in solid Ge during crystallization in the system Ge-In-Ga (with low Ga content). The studies were made in the temperature interval 360-550C. The concentration of Ga in the Ge was determined by measuring the saturation current of the p-n junction of samples in which the p-zone consisted of a recrystallized layer of Ge. This layer was formed by fusion of In platelets (with Ga addition) to n-type Ge. Etching was done with Perhydrol to which NaOH had been added, and the depth of etching was 0.19 mm. The concentration of Ga in

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ACCESSION NR: AP4011728

Ge is shown graphically in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure (in comparison with data from other authors). Some deviation is apparent, but the authors conclude that if the experimental curve is extrapolated to a temperature of about 600C (as shown by the dashed lines in Fig. 1) the results will agree with data from the literature. It is concluded that in the interval tested In decreases the solubility of Ga in Ge. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Voronezh State University)

SUBMITTED: 17May63 DATE ACQ: 14Feb64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4034949 S/0181/64/006/005/1557/1559

AUTHOR: Khukhryanskiy, Yu. P.

TITLE: Solubility of indium in germanium within the temperature range of 350 to 550C

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 5, 1964, 1557-1559

TOPIC TAGS: indium, germanium, solid solution, p n junction, saturation current, mobility, diffusion length

ABSTRACT: The solubility of indium in germanium was studied by the method of Ya. A. Ugay and Yu. P. Khukhryanskiy (FTT, 6, 3, 1964). The material used was germanium with a specific resistance of 10 ohm·cm and a uniaxial carrier diffusion length of 1 mm. The electrode material was indium with an impurities content of less than 10^{-4}%. The electrode was in the form of a disk 3.6 mm in diameter. Experimental results were compared with the theoretical results of F. A. Trumbore (Bell Syst. Techn. Journ., 39, 205, 1960). It was found that the experimental values showed a stronger dependence on the temperature than the theoretical values. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 formulas.

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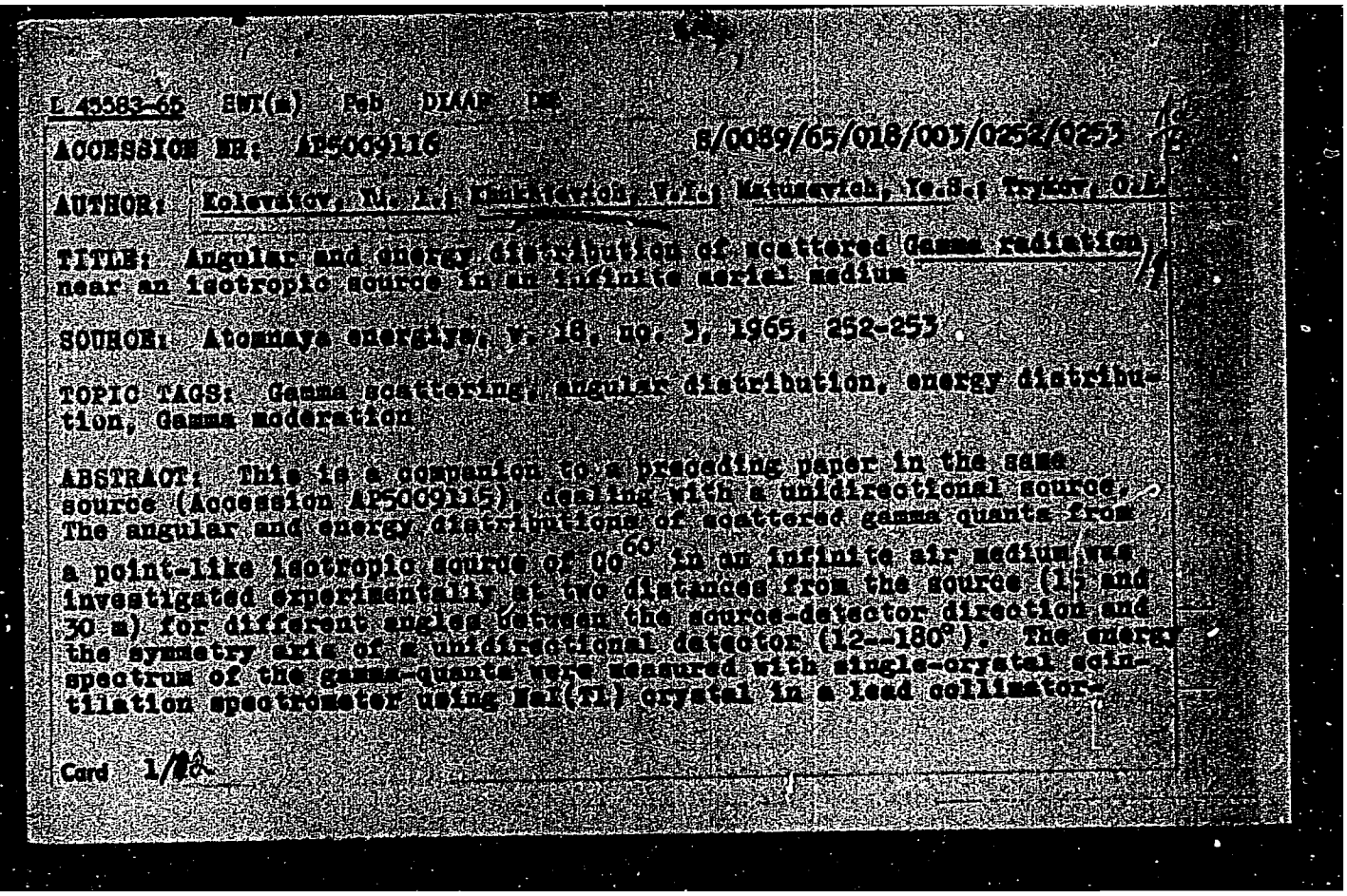
ACCESSION NR: AP4034949

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Voronezh Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 21Oct63 DATE ACQ: 20May64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2



L 45583-65 EWT(m) Fab DIAP IJP

ACCESSION NR: AP5009116 S/0089/65/018/003/0252/0253

AUTHOR: Kolesnikov, N. I.; Khaikevich, V. I.; Matusevich, Ye. S.; Tryasov, O. A.

TITLE: Angular and energy distribution of scattered Gamma radiation near an isotropic source in an infinite aerial medium

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 3, 1965, 252-253

TOPIC TAGS: Gamma scattering, angular distribution, energy distribution, Gamma moderation

ABSTRACT: This is a companion to a preceding paper in the same source (Accession AP5009115), dealing with a unidirectional source. The angular and energy distributions of scattered gamma quants from a point-like isotropic source of Co^{60} in an infinite air medium were investigated experimentally at two distances from the source (15 and 30 m) for different angles between the source-detector direction and the symmetry axis of a unidirectional detector (12--180°). The energy spectrum of the gamma-quants were measured with single-crystal scintillation spectrometer using NaI(Tl) crystal in a lead collimator.

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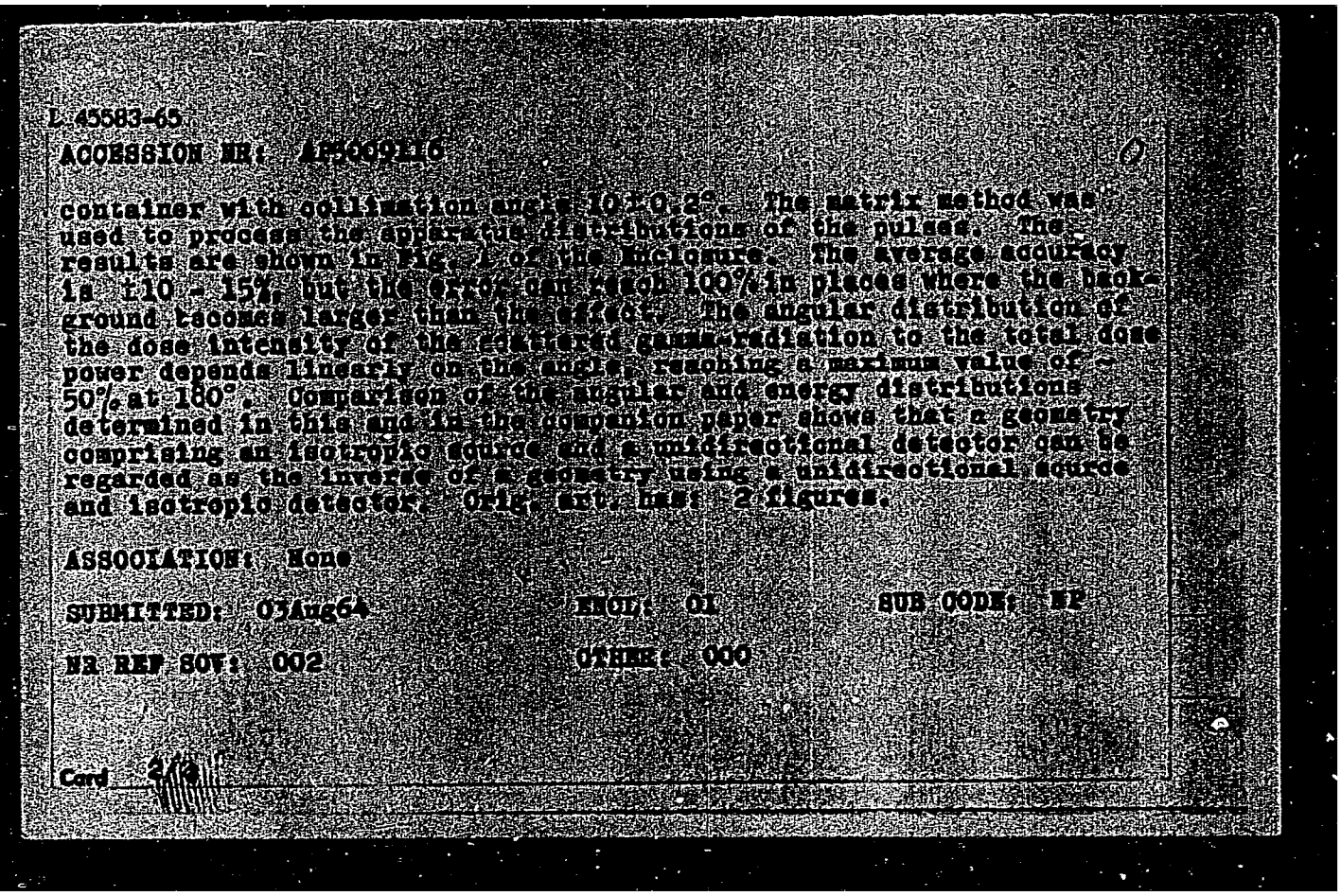

L 45583-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5009116

container with collimation angle 10±0.2°. The matrix method was used to process the apparatus distributions of the pulses. The results are shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The average accuracy is ±10 - 15%, but the error can reach 100% in places where the background becomes larger than the effect. The angular distribution of the dose intensity of the scattered gamma-radiation to the total dose power depends linearly on the angle, reaching a maximum value of ~ 50% at 180°. Comparison of the angular and energy distributions determined in this and in the companion paper shows that a geometry comprising an isotropic source and a unidirectional detector can be regarded as the inverse of a geometry using a unidirectional source and isotropic detector. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 05Aug64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

KHURHUMAYSHVILI, G. Ye.

Dissertation: -- "Continuous Frems of a Hilbert Space." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Mathematics Inst imeni V. A. Steklov, Acad Sci USSR, 10 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 1 Jun 54)

SO: Sum 318, 23 Dec. 1954

KHUKHUNAYSHVILI, G. Ye.

USSR/Mathematics - Topology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 6/52

Authors : Khukhunashvili, G. Ye.

Title : A property of Urysohn's universal metric space

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/4, 607-610, Apr 1, 1955

Abstract : A condition is discussed under which two congruent sets can be transformed one into another by means of isometrical mapping of the space U upon itself. The U is a metric separable space (Urysohn's space) which, for any separable metric space R, contains a subset isometrical to the U. Three USSR references (1951-1953).

Institution : Acad. of Sc., V. A. Staklov's Mathematical Institute

Presented by: Academician P. S. Alexandroff, December 21, 1954

KHUKHUNAYSHVILI, G.Ye.

Continuous images in Hilbert space. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.mat. 20 no.2: 275-288 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Matematicheskiy institut imeni V.A. Steklova Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom P.S. Aleksandrovym.
(Spaces, Generalized)

KHUKHUNAYSHVILI, I. A.

Treatment of Chiaturi manganese ores. I. A. Khukhunaishvili. *Gorno-Obogatitel. Zhur.* No. 6, 15-21(1936). The conc. deposits were estd. in 1935 at 106 million tons contg. over 32 million tons Mn. The conc ore has over 80% MnO_2 while the metallurgical ore has less than 80% MnO_2. At present, the whole industry is being reconstructed. Old plants are being modernized and 5 new ones are to be erected by 1939, the total plant capacity is to be 3½ million tons of ore per year.

B. Z. Kamich

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SOV/137-59-3-5454

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 3 p 74 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Khukhunayshvili, I. A., Mkheidze, T. A., Suladze, M. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the Feasibility of Concentration of the Mercury Ore From the "Akheiskiy" Deposit (Issledovaniye obogatimosti rtutnoy rudy Akheyskogo mestorozhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gruz. politekhn. in-t, 1958, Nr 2 (59), pp 179-184

ABSTRACT: As a result of the investigation the authors developed and recommended a qualitative procedure proposing the initial flotation of HgS by means of the OP-10 reagent and four consecutive refining operations for the initial concentrate without adding reagents. The finished concentrate contains 29% Hg, the yield of concentrate is 0.26%, the yield of metal from the concentrate is 96.9%, the concentration factor is 372.

M. M.

Card 1/1

SOV/136-58-5-14/22

AUTHOR: Khukhunayshvili, I.A., Docent

TITLE: OP-10 - A New Flotation Reagent (OP-10 novyy flotatsionnyy reagent)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1958, Nr 5, pp 80 - 81 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: OP-10 is a new flotation reagent formed by treating high-molecular alkyl phenols with ethylene oxide and has a wetting and cleaning action even in acid solutions and hard water. The author describes some of the properties of this reagent which was proposed and tested by the Laboratoriya obogashcheniya kafedry gornoy mekhaniki Gruzinskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta imeni S.M. Kirova (Benficiation Laboratory of the Mining and Engineering Department of the Georgian imeni S.M. Kirov Polytechnic Institute). The reagent has been used for textiles and was described in Author's Certificate Nr 106894, V, 1957. Good results were obtained by the author with this reagent for the flotation of a series of sulphides, especially when carbonaceous matter was present as impurity. In some of the work, T.A. Mkheidze and

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OP-10 - A New Flotation Reagent SOV/136-58-5-14/22

M.A. Suladze collaborated with the author.
A table of comparative data for the flotation of cinnabar with OP-10 and with xanthate shows the advantage of the new reagent

1. Reagents--Properties 2. Reagents--Effectiveness 3. Sulfides--Flotation 4. Mercury ores--Flotation 5. Xanthate--Flotation 6. OP-10 --Effectiveness

Card 2/2

KHUKHUNAYSHVILI, I.A.

Retreatment of low-grade concentrates of the Chiatura plants.
Obog. rud 5 no.3:7-10 '60. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut gornogo dela AN Gruzinskoy SSR.
(Chiatura--Ore dressing)

KHUKHUNAYSHVILI, I.A.

Problem of retreating fourth grade concentrates from the Chiatura ore-dressing plants. Trudy Inst.gor.dela AN Gruz.SSR 2:197-213 '60. (MIRA 14:10)
(Chiatura region—Ore dressing)

KHUKHUNAYSHVILI, I.A., dotsent

Selection of an efficient flowsheet for additional treatment of 4th-class substandard manganese concentrates from Chiatura plants. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 6 no.4:171-179 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Gruzinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Lenina. Rekomendovana kafedroy gornoy mekhaniki i obogashcheniya.
(Chiatura region—Manganese ores)
(Ore dressing)

KHUKHUNAYSHVILI, N. S.

KHUKHUNAYSHVILI, N. S.--"Some Problems of the Study of Mechanisms of Universal Joints in Agricultural Machinery." (Dissertations For Degrees In Science and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions)(29) Min Higher Education USSR, Georgian Order of Labor Red Banner Agricultural Inst, Tbilisi, 1955

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No 29, 16 July 1955

* For the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences

KHUKHUNAYSHVILI, P.I

KHUKHUNAYSHVILI, P.I.

Veterinary medicine in the Georgian S.S.R. Veterinariia 34 no.12: 55-59 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Nachal'nik Vetupravleniya Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva Gruzinskoy SSR.
(Georgia--Veterinary medicine)

KHUKHUNAISHVILI, P.I.

Veterinary specialists of the Georgian S.S.R. in the campaign to carry out the decisions of the 21st Congress of the CPSU. Veterinariia 36 no.6:10-13 Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya veterinarii Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva Gruzinskoy SSR.
(Georgia--Veterinary hygiene)

KHUKHUNAISHVILI, P. I.

"The struggle against foot-and-mouth disease inthe conditions of distant pastures of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic."

Veterinariya, Vol. 37, No. 8, 1960, p. 18

Chief - Gor- Vet. MSKh - Georg-SSR

KHUKHUNAYSHVILI, P.I.

Control of the foot-and-mouth disease under conditions of the seasonal pasture system of animal husbandry in the Georgian S.S.R. Veterinariia 37 no.8:18-20 Ag '60. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Nachal'nik upravleniya veterinarii Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva Gruzinskoy SSR.
(Georgia--Foot-and-mouth disease)

KHUKHUNASHVILI, Pavel Ivlianovich; PANTSKHAVA, Ak., obshchestv. red.

[Some problems of the physiology of the liver] Nekotorye voprosy fiziologii pecheni. Tbilisi, Izd-vo "TSodna," 1964. 108 p. (MIRA 18:6)

GRIGOLIYA, F.V.; KHUKHUNAYSHVILI, V.I.

Measuring pipe length during hot rolling. Metallurg 10 no.12:34-35 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

KHUKHUNI, T. V.

KERESELIDZE, Sh.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KHUKHUNI, T.V., inzhener; SANIKIDZE, V.K., inzhener.

Mountain tractor. Sel'khozmashina no.2:15-19 F '54. (MLRA 7:2)
(Tractors)

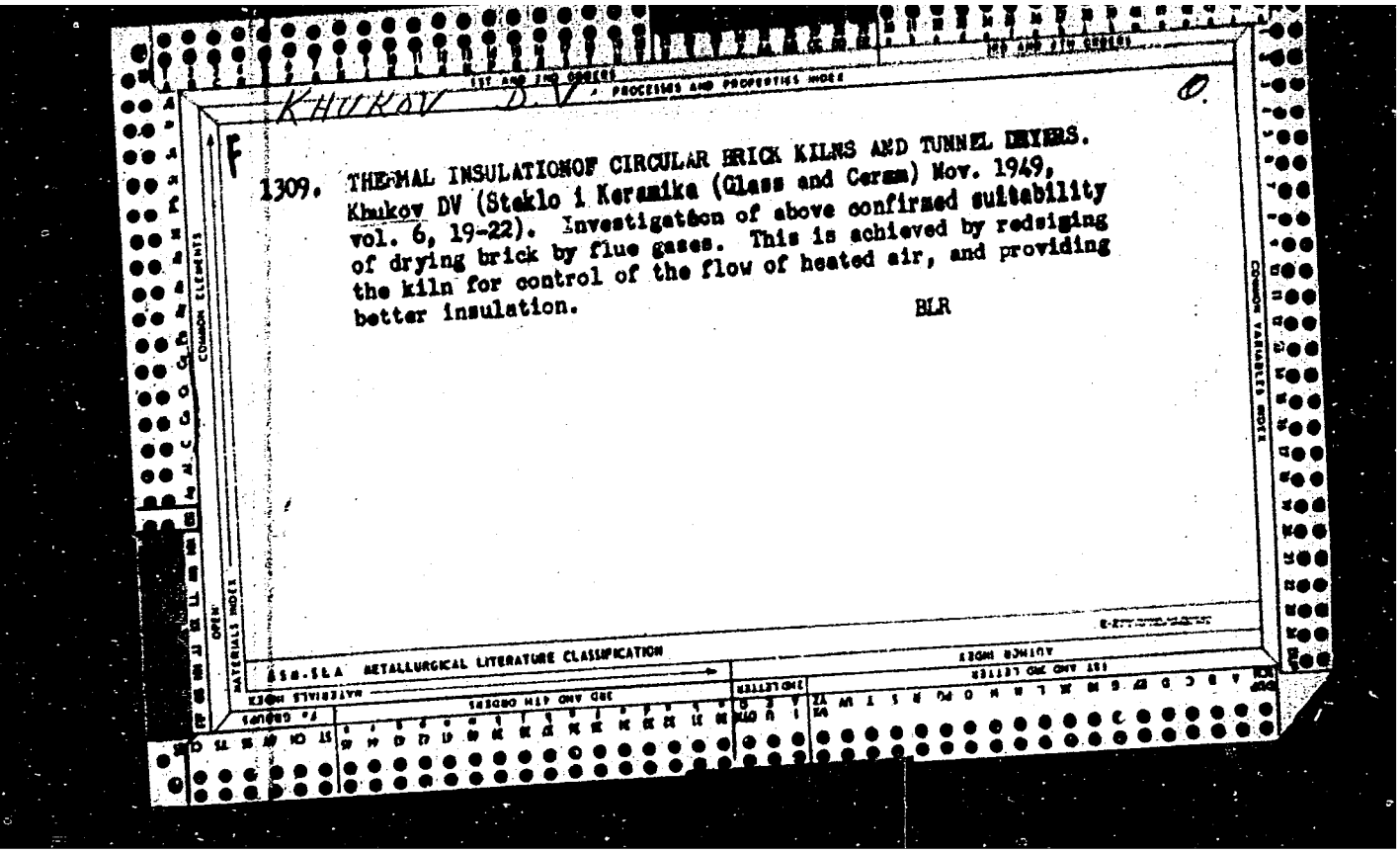
KHUKHUNI, T.V., inzh.

Automatic lubrication of exhauster bearings. Mekh. i avtom.proizv. 15 no.12:6 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Bearings (Machinery)--Lubrication)

KERESELIDZE, Sh.Ya.,dots.; KHUKHUNI, T.V.,inzh.; SHKOL'NIK, E.B.,inzh.

Investigating the performance of the automatic stabilizer of USG-12A tractors designed for steep slopes. Trakt. i sel'-khozmash. no.3:4-8 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Tractors)



KHUKOV D. V.

1309. THERMAL INSULATIONOF CIRCULAR BRICK KILNS AND TUNNEL DRYERS. Khukov DV (Steklo i Keramika (Glass and Ceram) Nov. 1949, vol. 6, 19-22). Investigation of above confirmed suitability of drying brick by flue gases. This is achieved by redsiging the kiln for control of the flow of heated air, and providing better insulation.

BLR

KHUKOVA, K. A.; KONDAKOVA, M. S.;
GOL'DFARB, YA. L.

Pyridine

Absorption spectra of some derivatives of pyridine and nicotine in the ultraviolet region. Part 3. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk, No. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

KHUKOVA, P. S.

"Agrotechnical Procedures Which Increase the Yield of Kok-Saghyz Seeds on Improved Peat-Marsh Soils." Cand Agr Sci, Inst for the Improvement of Water and Marsh Economy, Acad Sci, Belorussian SSR, Minsk, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 1, Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

VINOKUROV, S.I.; KHUKOVSKIY, L.I.

A.IA. Danilevskii and his work on problems of nutrition; on the 30th anniversary of his death. Vop.pit. 12 no.4:3-6 Jl-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:10)

1. Kafedra biologicheskoy khimii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni meditsinskogo instituta im. akademika A.A.Bogomol'tsa (Kiyev).
(Danilevskii, Aleksandr IAkovlevich, 1839-1923) (Nutrition)

S/139/62/000/004/009/018
E132/E435

AUTHORS: Zadumkin, S.N., Khulamkhanov, V.Kh.

TITLE: The surface energies of certain oxides, sulphides and selenides

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Fizika, no.4, 1962, 112-114

TEXT: By the approximate methods already explained (Izv.VUZ Fizika, no.2, 1958 and no.6, 1960 and Uch. zap. KBGU, no.3, 1959), surface energies of certain oxides, sulphides and selenides which have the NaCl or wurtzite structure with a significantly ionic bond character are calculated. The compounds in question are MgO, CaO, BaO, NiO, MgS, CaS, CaSe, MnO, BaSe, ZnO, ZnS. The calculated values for the 100 planes (if cubic) or 1000 planes (if hexagonal) of compounds of the NaCl type depart from the results of Born by 5 to 10% except for MgO and MnO for which the deviation is 20%. This latter is explained by the inexactitude in n - which is undefined. Using a formula given in ZhNKh, v.33, no.11, 1959 by one of the present authors, S.N.Zadumkin, the surface energy is also calculated including the anharmonicity of the ionic

Card 1/2

The surface energies ...

vibrations but the lack of experimental values of the Debye characteristic temperatures prevent the results from having any practical use. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kabardino-Balkarskiy gosuniversitet
(Kabardino-Balkarian State University)

SUBMITTED: February 24, 1961

Card 2/2

S/181/63/005/001/007/064
B102/B186

AUTHORS: Zadumkin, S. N., and Khulamkhanov, V. Kh.

TITLE: A simple method for calculating the surface energy of ionic crystals

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 1, 1963, 48-51

TEXT: The surface energy σ_o of the (100) face of alkali halide crystals at T=0 had already been determined by many authors, but their results differed widely. The simple method put forward here affords not only the Madelung and Born energies, but also the possibility of determining the parts played by dipole-dipole and quadrupole-dipole interaction and by zero energy oscillations in bringing about $\sigma_o(100)$. The energy $E_v^{(k)}$ of an ion - be it Coulomb, Van der Waals, Born or any other sort of energy - is written as

$$E_v^{(k)} = E_{os}^{(k)} + 2E_{v/2}^{(k)}, \quad (1)$$

where $E_{os}^{(k)}$ is the energy of the k-th ion in a plane grid, and $2E_{v/2}^{(k)}$ the

Card 1/3

energy of the ion in the crystal when the plane grid is disregarded. The extra surface energy per ion is given by $\Delta E^{(k)} = E^{(k)}_{v/2} - E^{(k)}_{v}$, (2), where $E^{(k)}_{v/2}$ is the ion energy of the surface of a semi-infinite crystal. Since $E^{(k)}_{v/2} = E^{(k)}_{0v} + E'^{(k)}_{v/2}$, (3), therefore $\Delta E^{(k)} = \frac{1}{2} E^{(k)}_{v} \left\{ \frac{E^{(k)}_{0v}}{E^{(k)}_{v}} - 1 \right\}$. (4).

Introducing the energy relationship $\frac{E^{(k)}_{0v}}{E^{(k)}_{v}} = \frac{A^{(k)}_{v}}{A^{(k)}_{v}}$, denoted below by $\eta^{(k)}$, the expression obtained for the total molar surface energy of the (100) face is: $\sigma^{m}_{o}(100) = \frac{N}{2} \sum_{k} E^{(k)}_{v} (\eta^{(k)} - 1)$, where the summation over k covers all forms of binding energy. If $2r^{-2}$ is the number of all particles of the same sign per unit area of (100), then $\sigma_{o}(100) = 4r^{-2} \sum_{k} E^{(k)}_{v} (\eta^{(k)} - 1)$, where r is the smallest equilibrium distance between anions and cations. If the internal anion-cation binding energy is taken into account, then

A simple method for ...

$$\sigma_0(100)=\frac{1}{4r^3}\left[\sum_k E_0^{(k)}(\eta^{(k)}-1)-0.381E_0\right]. \qquad (9)$$

$E_0 = h\nu/2$. The expression for the contribution of the zero oscillation energy to $\sigma_0(100)$ is given by $\Delta\sigma\simeq-0.0952E_0/r^2$. The $\eta^{(k)}$ and σ components and the total value of $\sigma_0(100)$ are tabulated for 12 alkali halide crystals. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kabardino-Balkarskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Nal'chik (Kabardino-Balkar State University, Nal'chik)

SUBMITTED: July 16, 1962

Card 3/3

ZADUMKIN, S.N.; KHULAMKHANOV, V.Kh.

Surface energy of certain oxides, sulfides, and selenides.
Izv.vys.uch.zav.; fiz. no.4:112-114 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Kabardino-Balkarskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Crystal lattices)

ZADUMKIN, S. N.; KHULAMKHANOV, V. Kh.

Simple method for calculating the surface energy of ionic crystals. Fiz. tver. tela 5 no.1:48-51 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Kabardino-Balkarskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Nal'chik.

(Ionic crystals) (Alkali metal halides)

ACC NR: AT7004237 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/3061/66/000/022/0194/0201

AUTHOR: El'mesov, A. M.; Khulamkhanov, V. Kh. (Deceased); Koshtov, M. M.

ORG: None

TITLE: Compressibility of snow and methods used for its investigation

SOURCE: Tiflis. Zakavkazskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 22, 1966. Voprosy gidrometeorologii (Problems of hydrometeorology), 194-201

TOPIC TAGS: snow, meteorologic instrument, meteorologic observation, elastic deformation, compressive stress

ABSTRACT: An instrument designed for investigating the compressibility of snow is described and preliminary results obtained from its use are cited. The undesignated instrument is portable and made almost entirely of duraliminum, weighing but 2.5-3 kg without weights. It can be used under field conditions. Methods used to determine the relative deformation of snow from external stress, and deformation as a function of initial density under identical loads, are described. The fact that much of the energy expended in compressing the snow goes to extracting air from pores within the snow, and for elastic deformation, is cited as one for consideration when analyzing problems relating to the compressibility of snow. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 04/SUBM DATE: None/ORIG REF: 001

Card 1/1

KHULAP, M.M.

Painful problems. Avtom.,telem.i sviaz' no.5:42 My '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Starshiy inzhener Muromskoy distantsii signalizatsii i svyazi Kazanskoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Equipment and supplies)

KHULAP N M

KHULAP, N.M.

Prolonging the life of ABN-72 batteries. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' no.10:35-36 O '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Starshiy inzhener Muromskoy distantsii signalizatsii i svyazi Kazanskoy dorogi.

(Electric batteries)

KHULAP, N.M.

Effect of the train lighting current on the performance of track circuits. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 2 no. 8:14-15 Ag '58.(MIRA 11:8)

1. Starshiy inzhener Muromskoy distantsii signalizatsii i svyazi Kazanskoy dorogi.

(Railroads--Electric equipment)

TEMEROV, B.F.; LEONT'YEV, M.D., starshiy elektromekhanik; KHULAP, N.M., starshiy inzhener.

"What should a signaling and communications district be like?" Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 4 no. 12:17 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Nachal'nik Rostovskoy distantsii signalizatsii i svyazi Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi (for Temerov). 2. Zashchitenskaya distantsiya signalizatsii i svyazi Kazakhskoy dorogi (for Leont'yev). 3. Muromskaya distantsiya signalizatsii i svyazi Kazanskoy dorogi (for Khulap).

(Railroads--Signaling)
(Railroads--Communication systems)

KHULELIDZE, D.YE.

GRITZ, Yu.A, KHULELIDZE, D.E., SELINOV, I.P., ZOLOTAREV, V.S.

(Acad. Sci. USSR)

"Search of New Reactions Induced by Fast Neutrons."

paper submitted at the A-U Conf. on Nuclear Reactions in Medium and Low Energy Physics, Moscow, 19-27 Nov 57.

21(8)

AUTHORS: Selinov, I. P., Grits, Yu. A., Khulelidze, D. Ye., Baroni, Ye. Ye., [redacted]dze, Yu. A., Demin, A. G., Kushakevich, Yu. P. SOV/89-5-6-17/25

TITLE: New Isotopes of Antimony (Novyye izotopy sur'my)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1958, Vol 5, Nr 6, pp 660 - 660 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An enriched tin preparation [Sn^{112}(52,3 %), Sn^{114}(57,2 %)] was bombarded with 10 MeV deuterons. Two hitherto unknown activities with 7,0 ± 0,5 min and 31 ± 1 min half life were measured. In both cases the β^+-limiting energy (measured by the absorption method) amounted to 2 MeV.
Chemical separation of both activities showed that antimony isotopes were concerned. The probable reactions are $Sn^{112}(d,n)Sb^{113}$ and $Sn^{114}(d,n)Sb^{115}$.
The decay scheme is at present being further investigated.

SUBMITTED: September 4, 1958

Card 1/2

New Isotopes of Antimony

SOV/89-5-6-17/25

Card 2/2

VLASENKO, V.P.; GRITS, Yu.A.; KHULELIDZE, D.Ye.; CHULIUS, V.F.

[Total cross sections of fast neutron scattering by argon and krypton] Polnye secheniia rasseianiia bystrykh neitronov argonom i kriptonom. Moskva, Glav. upr. po ispol'zovaniiu atomnoi energii, 1960. 7 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

83616

S/056/60/038/005/049/050
B006/B063

24.6720

AUTHORS: Selinov, I. P., Vartanov, N. A., Khulelidze, D. Ye., Bliodze, Yu. A., Zaytseva, N. G., Khalkin, V. A.

TITLE: The New Isotope Te^{115} /9

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 38, No. 5, p. 1654

TEXT: A half-life of ~7 min was assigned to the unknown isotope Te^{115} on the basis of the systematics of the half-lives of radio-isotopes. This isotope decays into the recently discovered Sb^{115} (T = 32 min). The Te^{115} isotope was detected by bombarding a tin foil, enriched in Sn^{112} to 52.3%, with 21-Mev α-particles on a cyclotron. The foil and the chemically separated tellurium and antimony isotopes were examined by means of an end-window counter and a single-channel scintillation gamma-spectrometer. In the tellurium fraction there was an activity with T = 6 min, which was ascribed to Te^{115} produced by the reaction $Sn^{112}(\alpha,n)Te^{115}$. Sb^{115} was

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83616

The New Isotope Te^{115}

S/056/60/038/005/049/050
B006/B063

subjected to fractional separation in order to identify this isotope. From the decrease of activity, half-life was exactly determined to be 6.0±0.5 min. The authors thank Ye. N. Khaprov and the cyclotron team for their assistance in bombarding the target. There is 1 Soviet reference.

SUBMITTED: March 29, 1960

Card 2/2

32995

S/641/61/000/000/022/033
B108/B102

26.2245

AUTHORS: Vlasenko, V. P., Grits, Yu. A., Khulelidze, D. Ye., Chulius, V. F.

TITLE: Total cross sections of fast neutron scattering from argon and crypton

SOURCE: Krupchitskiy, P. A., ed. Neytronnaya fizika; sbornik statey. Moscow, 1961, 283 - 286

TEXT: The total scattering cross sections of neutrons with 2.13 - 2.94 Mev from D(d,n) reactions were measured with the arrangement shown in Fig. 1. The measurements can be made with liquid gas. The device is free from many shortcomings attached to similar apparatus. After evacuation of the system, the gas is condensed and led into the test cylinder under a pressure of 2 - 3 atm (to reduce evaporation). The gas cylinder B is placed into the dewar C with liquid nitrogen. The gas evaporating from the test cylinder is led back into the gas cylinder B through a rubber cooling spiral and condensed in the cylinder B. For refilling, the test vessel is placed in the dewar. Refilling with argon was necessary once

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every 30 - 40 min, with crypton every 60 - 90 min. Density of argon was 1.4 g/cm^3, of crypton 2.6 g/cm^3. The total neutron scattering cross sections in the energy range investigated were 3.0 ± 0.5 barns for argon and 3.5 ± 0.5 barns for crypton. There are 2 figures and 5 non-Soviet references. The four references to English-language publications read as follows: Day R. B., Henkel R. L., Phys. Rev., 92, 358 (1953); Chernsey J. B., Coodman C. Phys. Rev., 92, 323 (1953); Nereson N., Darden S. Phys. Rev., 94, 1678 (1954); Rose M. E., Shapiro M. M. Phys. Rev., 74, 1853 (1948).

Legend to Fig. 1. О - window, Д - measuring dewar, glass, ИЦ - test cylinder with axis О, Г - neck, Х - condenser, К - three-way cock, V - valve, В - steel gas cylinder, С - dewar with liquid nitrogen; М1 - pressure gage, 0 - 5 atm; М2 - pressure gage, 0 - 150 atm; (1) to gas cylinder; (2) to vacuum forepump.

Card 2/2

SELINOV, I.P.; CHIKHLADZE, V.L.; KHULELIDZE, D.Ye.; VARTANOV, N.A.

Beta and gamma-spectra of the Sb^{113} and Sb^{115} radioisotopes and the new Sn^{113*} isomer. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 25 no.7: 848-853 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Tin--Spectra) (Antimony--Spectra)

VARTANOV, N.A.; RYUKHIN, Yu.A.; SELINOV, I.P.; CHIKHLADZE, V.L.; KHULELIDZE, D.Ye.

Beta and gamma-spectra of Te^{117}. Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 41 no.1:303 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN Gruzinskoy SSR.
(Tellurium—Spectra) (Beta rays) (Gamma rays)

40101

S/048/62/026/008/014/028
B104/B102

24.6600

AUTHORS: Khulelidze, D. Ye., Chikhladze, V. L., Vartanov, N. A., and Ryukhin, Yu. A.

TITLE: Study of Te^{117} decay scheme

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26, no. 8, 1962, 1036 - 1041

TEXT: A tin preparation enriched in Sn^{114} to 57% was bombarded with 21-Mev α-particles ($\sim 2\mu a$) for about 2.5 hrs. Tellurium was separated chromatographically. The half-life of Te^{117} was determined to be 65 ± 5 min subsequent to the increase and decrease in intensity of the K conversion lines of the γ-transition with E_γ = 160 kev. The upper limit of the β^+ spectrum was determined to be $E_{\beta_1^+}$ = 1810 ± 20 kev. Possibly there is a second component with $E_{\beta_2^+}$ = 690 ± 70 kev. $I_{\beta_2^+}/I_{\beta_1^+}$ = 0.07 ± 0.03. In the Te^{117} conversion spectrum of 25 - 800 kev, two lines were detected with a half-life of 1.1 ± 0.1 hrs, respectively E_{e^-} = 690 ± 3. and E_{e^-} = 716 ± 4kev. These lines are K and L conversion lines of the transition with E_γ

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Study of Te^{117} decay scheme ...

= 720 ± 4 kev. $I_K/I_{\beta_1^+} = (6.2 \pm 0.4) \cdot 10^{-3}$. The gamma lines (Fig. 4) have a half-life of 1.1 hrs. The right-hand decay scheme (Fig. 5) is plotted from these data which is compared with that (left-hand) found by R. W. Fink et al. (Arkiv Fys., 19, 4, 323 (1961)). There are 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk GruzSSR (Physico-technical Institute of the Academy of Sciences GSSR)

Card 2/2

β- and γ-spectra of Rh^{97}

S/056/62/043/002/014/055
B102/B104

conversion spectrum consists of the lines E_{e^-} = 166, 182, 233, 252, 398, and 415 kev (period ~ 35 min), which are identified as K- and L-conversion lines of gamma transitions with E_γ = 187, 255, and 420 kev.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (Physioctechnical Institute of the Academy of Sciences Gruzinskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: March 27, 1962

Card 2/2

KHULELIDZE, D.Ye.; CHIKHLADZE, V.L.; VARTANOV, N.A.; RYUKHIN, Yu.A.

Decay scheme of Te^{117}. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 26 no.8: 1036-1041 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN Gruzinskoy SSR.
(Tellurium--Decay)

CHIKHLADZE, V.L.; KHULELIDZE, D.Ye.; RYUKHIN, Yu.A.

On β- and γ-spectra of Rh^{97}. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 43 no.2:453 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN Gruzinskoy SSR.
(Rhodium--Spectra)

ACCESSION NR: AP4043607 S/0056/64/047/002/0393/0399

AUTHORS: Khulelidze, D. Ye.; Chikhladze, V. L.; Maksimov, M. Z.; Onufriyev, V. G.

TITLE: Excitation functions of the reactions (α, γ) and (α, n) on tin isotopes

SOURCE: Zh. eksper. i teor. fiz., v. 47, no. 2, 1964, 393-399

TOPIC TAGS: excitation, alpha particle reaction, samarium, tellurium, tin, alpha cross section

ABSTRACT: In view of the unexpectedly large value of the cross section the authors obtained previously (Programma i tezisy* dokladov XIII yezhegodnogo soveshchaniya po yadernoy spektroskopii [Program and Topics of Papers of 13th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy] AN SSSR, 1963), the excitation functions of the reactions $Sm^{112}(\alpha, \gamma)Te^{116}$, $Sm^{112}(\alpha, n)Te^{115}$ and $Sm^{114}(\alpha, n)Te^{117}$ were

Card 1/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4043607

measured in the alpha-particle energy range 10--20 MeV. The values obtained for the cross sections at the maximum were 8, 54, and 290 mb, respectively, with the cross sections of the (α, γ) reaction very large. A technique using stacks of foils was employed, with the energy of the alpha particles incident on each foil calculated from the range-energy ratio (N. Z. Maksimov, ZhETF, v. 37, 127, 1959). The corresponding cross sections are calculated on the basis of the compound-nucleus model. The probability of gamma emission is calculated both in the single-particle approximation and by means of formulas which take into account the giant resonance structure. In the latter case, the agreement with experiment is better. "In conclusion, the authors are deeply grateful to corresponding member AN SSSR B. S. Dzhelepov for useful advice and continuous interest in the work." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

Card 2/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4043607

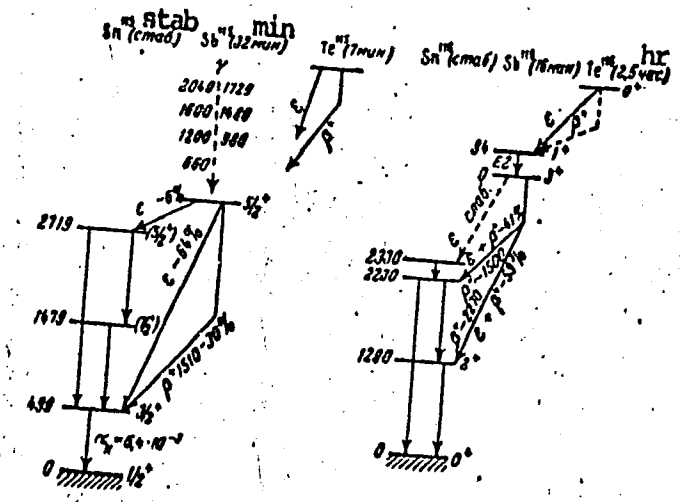
SUBMITTED: 13Aug63 ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: NP NR REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 011

Card 3/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4043607

ENCLOSURE: 01

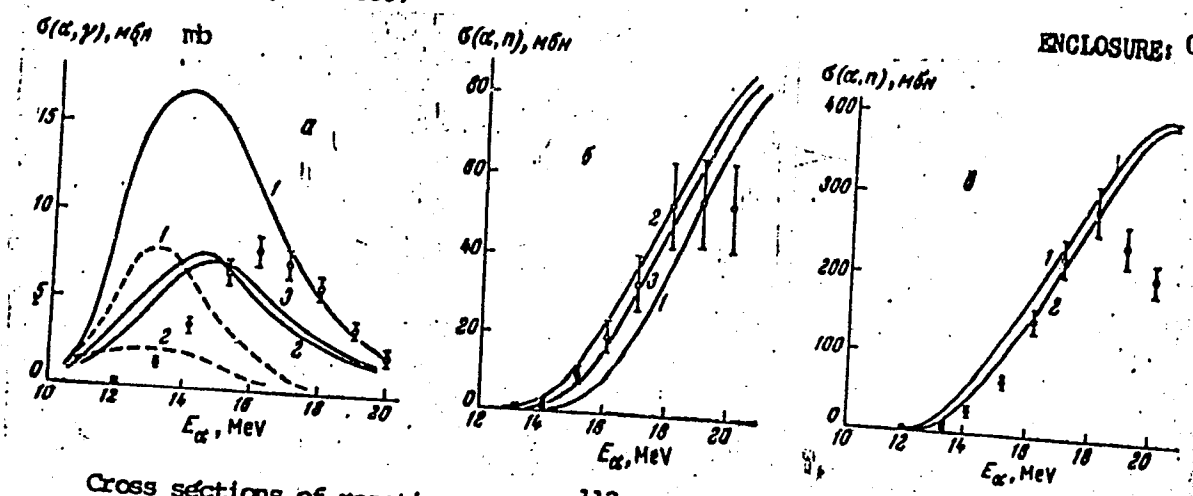


Decay schemes of Te^{115} and Te^{116} for the transition with 94 keV energy

Card 4/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4043607

ENCLOSURE: 02



Cross sections of reactions: a - $Sn^{112}(\alpha,\gamma)Te^{116}$, b - $Sn^{112}(\alpha, n)Te^{115}$, c - $Sn^{114}(\alpha, n)Te^{117}$ as a function of the alpha-particle lab. energy

Card 5/5

L 10912-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t) [illegible]

ACCESSION NR: AP4046440 S/0056/64/047/003/1167/1168

AUTHORS: Khulelidze, D. E.; Chikhladze, V. L.; Onufriyev, V. G.

TITLE: The isomer Te-11[illegible]

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 47, no. 3, 1964, 1167-1168

TOPIC TAGS: tellurium, isomer, electron line, conversion electron, K shell, L shell, transition energy

ABSTRACT: The authors attempted to establish exactly the mass number of the isomer and the multipolarity of the associated 284-kev transition observed by Demin and Rozman (ZhETF v. 45, 2067, 1963) following irradiation of a natural isotopic mixture of tin by α particles. The isomer was produced by bombarding a tinfoil target enriched to 60% of Sn^{114} with α particles at energy 21 Mev. The pulses from the spectrometer detector were fed alternately to

pulses from the spectrometer directly to

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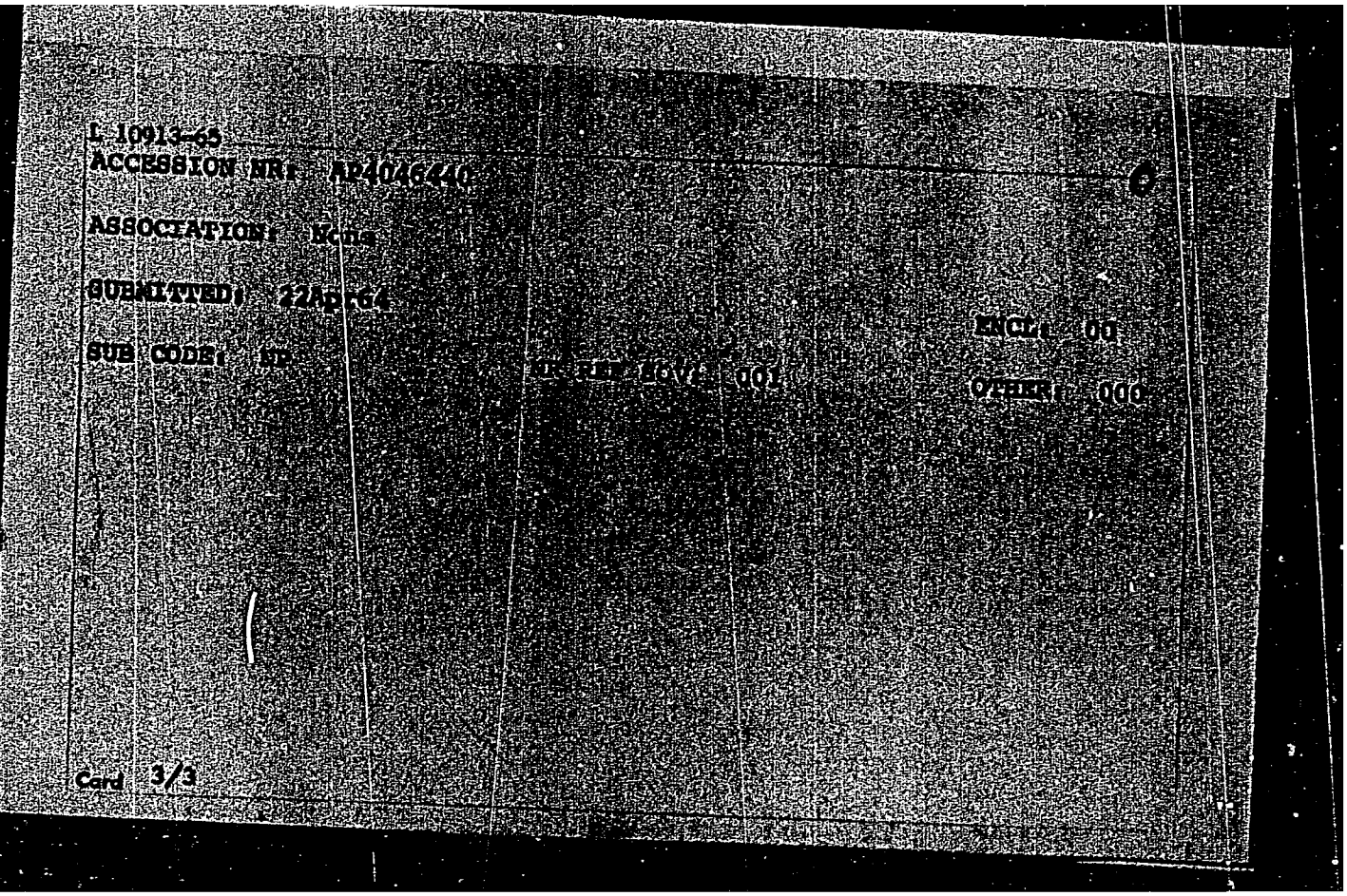
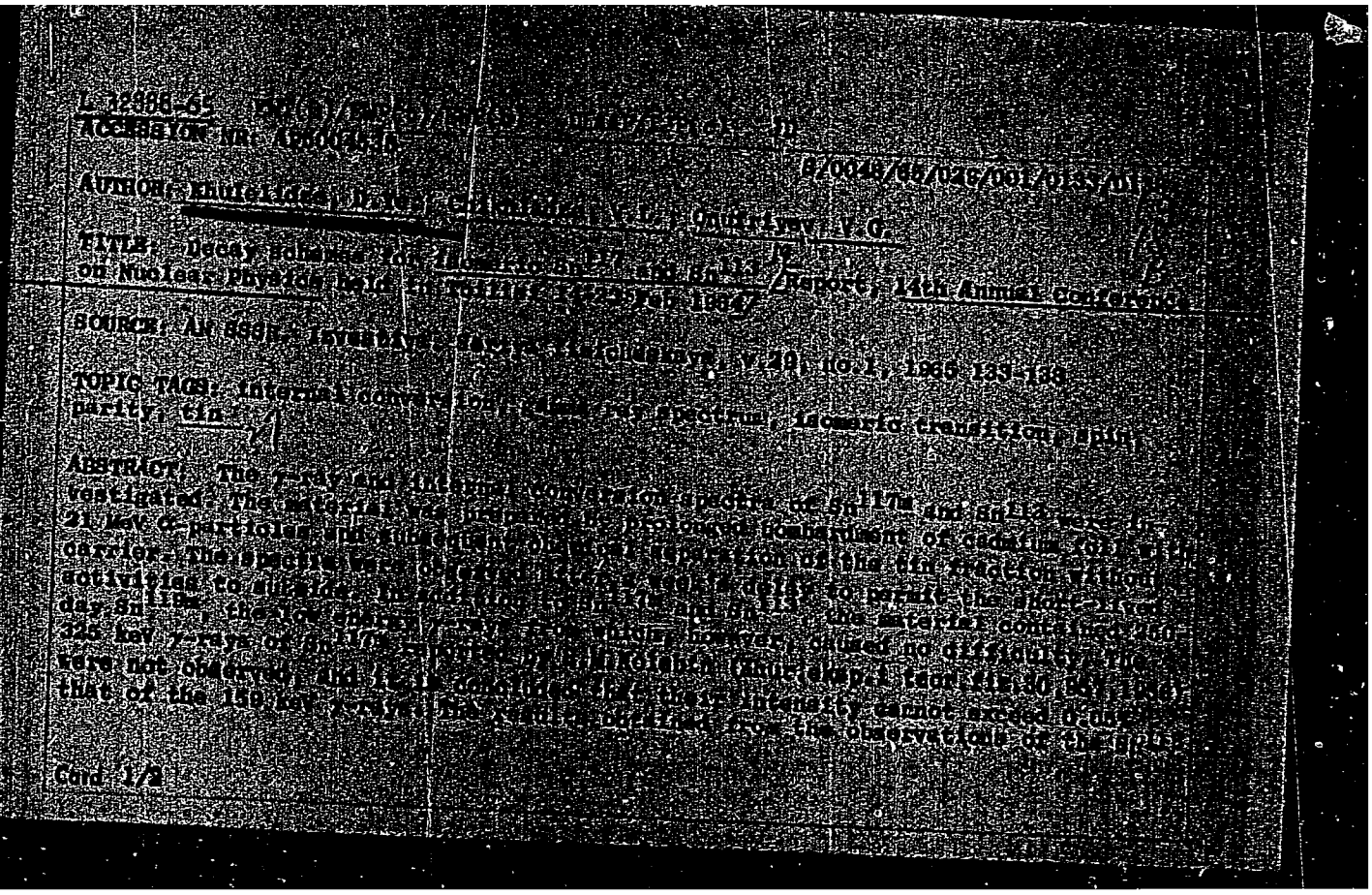
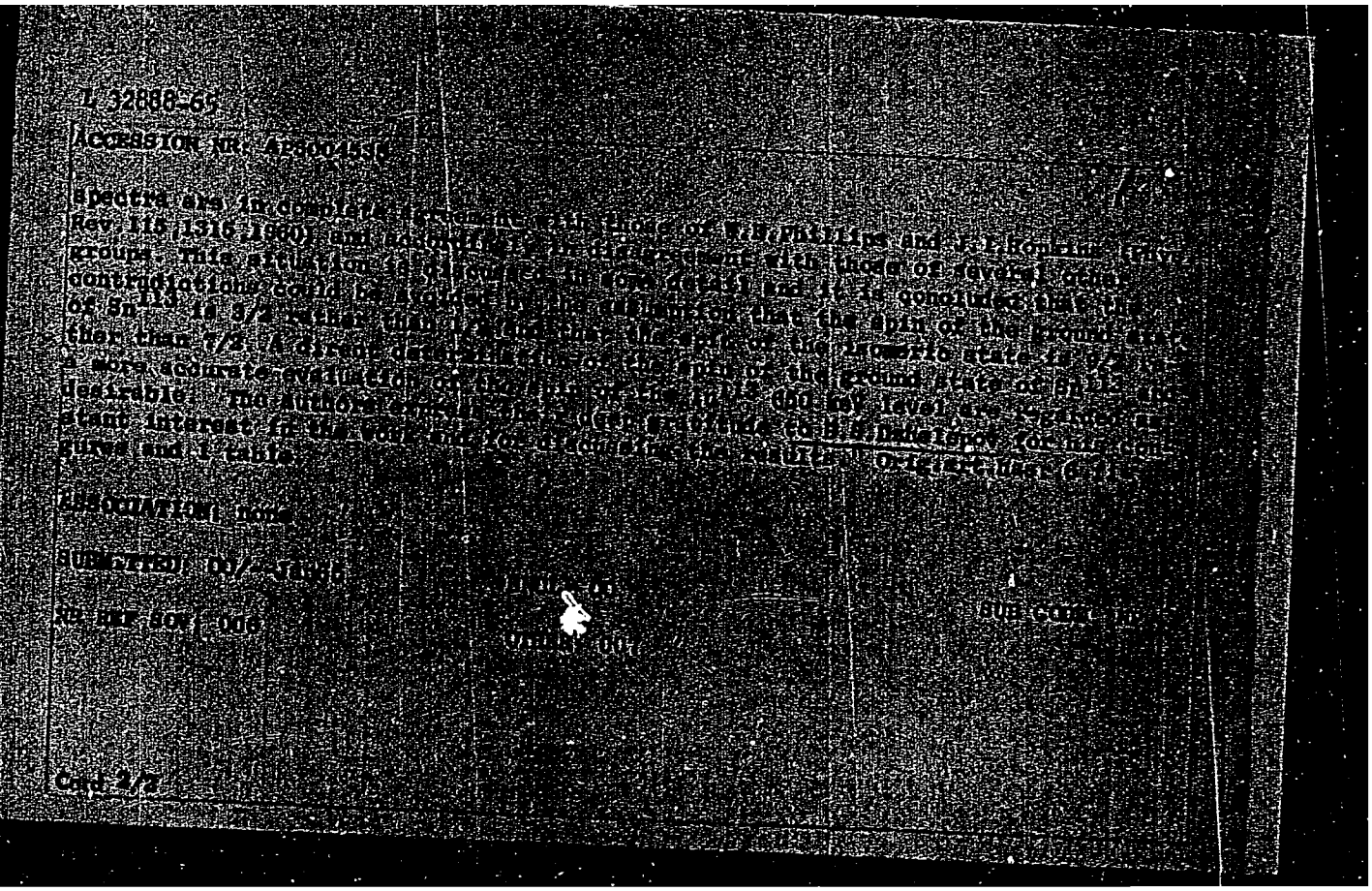
L 10913-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4046446

scaling circuits which measured the effect plus the background and the background separately, making it possible to eliminate the long-lived activity background and to accumulate appreciable statistics by repeating the irradiation cycles many times. Special electronic apparatus was developed to control the irradiation and the measurements, and will be described in a later article. The internal conversion electron spectrum disclosed the presence of two electron lines with energies 243.7 and 271.1 keV, identified as the K and L conversion electrons of a transition of energy 275 ± 3 keV. The K/L ratio was 5.1 ± 0.4, which shows the transition to be of the M3 type. The 275 KeV transition lines were not present in the spectrum obtained with a tin target enriched with Sn^{114}. They were likewise absent in experiments in which these targets were bombarded by deuterons. From this the authors deduce the existence of an isomer state Te^{115m} with a half-life of 104 ± 5 msec, with an isomeric transition energy 275 ± 3 keV of M3 type.







KHULELIDZE, D.Ye.; CHIKHLADZE, V.L.; ONUFRIYEV, V.G.

The Sn^{109} decay scheme. Izv. AN SSSR.Ser.fiz. 29 no.5:729-733 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR.

KHULELIDZE, D.Ye.; CHIKHLADZE, V.L.; ONUFRIYEV, V.G.; KUSHAKEVICH, Yu.P.; DYATLOV, V.K.

Isomeric transitions in In^{114*} and Te^{115*}. The β^+-spectrum of Te^{115}. Izv. AN SSSR.Ser.fiz.29 no.5:734-738 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR.

Khulevich-Grabovskaya

POLAND/Microbiology - Medical and Veterinary Microbiology F-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhurn - Biol., No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 68686

Author : Khulevich-Grabovskaya
Inst :
Title : On Moniliasis.

Orig Pub : Pediatr. Polska, 1955, 30, No 12, 1203-1207

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

KHULLA, A., KUZ'MENKO, A.

USSR (600)

Dairy Schools

Educational and training work in the Medvedovo school for master cheese makers
Mol. prom. 13 No.4, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

KHULOK YU. P.

Jul/Aug 48

USSR/Medicine - Tuberculosis, Reinfection
Medicine - Morphology

"Reinfection Tuberculosis Complex In the Light of Clinical Morphology," Prof. N. K. Khmel'nitskiy, K. G. Ivanova, Yu. P. Khulok, Ukrainian Tuberculosis Inst., Khar'kov, 8½ pp

"Problemy Tuberkuleza" No 4

Describes various tuberculosis cases, with six photographs. Concludes that a tubercular process with an immunobiological background can be determined not only as a primary or secondary tubercular affection, but also as a positive reinfection. Allergic manifestations, characteristic of primary period, evidently can also be the secondary result of retorption of calcium by glands with primary affection, and simultaneously by reactivation of glands taking the role of sensitizing nucleus.

PA 21/49T69

KHULUBEY, Kh.; PURIKA, I.; ROSHESKU, T.; SABEU, M.

Interior thermal columns for intensifying the flux of thermal neutrons in water-moderated reactors. Atom. energy. 12 no.6: 528-531 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut atomnoy fiziki AN Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki, Bukharest. (Nuclear reactors) (Neutrons)

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S/056/62/042/001/045/048
B154/B112

24.6700

AUTHORS: Khulubey, Kh., Auslender, Y., Fridlender, E., Tsitseyka, Sh.

TITLE: Angular distribution of μ-mesons in π-μ decay

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 42, no. 1, 1962, 303-304

TEXT: The anisotropy of the angular anion distribution in pion decay was already investigated in Ref. 1 (A. O. Vaysenberg, E. D. Kolganova, Z. V. Minervina. ZhETF, 41, 106, 1961). The aim of the present paper is to give new data, of which only a few were published up to now, and to point out that some conclusions made in Ref. 1 are unfounded from a statistical point of view. Using the same material as for the investigation of the π-μ decay in a previous work (Ref. 3), the authors observed 1734 π-μ-e decay events and obtained the following angular distribution:

Angular interval	0 - 45°	45 - 90°	90 - 135°	135 - 180°
Number of muons	393	412	493	436

The forward-backward ratio $b = -0.143 \pm 0.048$ indicates a deviation from

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